THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, March 1, 1811. No. 1265.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3. 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BANTON & MILTENBERGER* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of February 1811, those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. All who have demands against the said firm will present them to GEORGE MILTENBERGER, surviving partner of the said firm for settlement.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B The business will be continued on heretofore by

George Miltenberger & Co

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, 1810.

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD, at the rate of 27 2-3 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint

JOHN B N. SMITH, Cashier.

Patterson & Hopkins

WISH to take, as APPRENTICES to the Book binding business, two active lads of good moral character, and sufficient education, between the age of 13 and 17. The preference will be given to boys from the country, they will be put under the instruction of John S. Sheldon, whose work prove him to be one of the best workman in the states.—Apply to the office of this paper—to John S. Sheldon in 4th street, or to Patterson and Hopkins, Booksellers Wood-Street.

Pittsburgh, *Dec* 26, 1810

To be Rented,

For one or two years, and possession given the first of April next,

the dwelling house and garden property of *Mrs Jane Butler,*

at the corner of Penn and Maburry streets, occupied at present by *Magnus M. Murry* Esq.

Enquire of

E. DENNY.

January 25, 1811.

By Particular Request,

THOSE indebted to the subscriber will do well to call and discharge their accounts before the tenth of March ; no longer indulgence will be given.

GEORGE SUTTON

Pittsburgh February, 8th 1811.

Windsor Soap.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM. have for sale at the Franklin Head Bookstore

WINDSOR SOAP of a superior quality, by the dozen or box.

ALSO,

Best American Inkpowder, red and black at the Philadelphia prices, by the dozen or loss. Dec. 13.

NOTICE.

COLLECTORS in arrears for 1810, are hereby notified to pay off their respective balances, otherwise on the first day of April next, they will be proceeded against according to Law.

by order of the Commissioners.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

Treasurer of Allegheny County

Pittsburgh Feb 21st, 1811.

TO BE SOLD.

And possession given the 1st of April next, THE two story Brick House wherein the subscriber now lives, situated in the south east corner of the Diamond. The house is twenty feet in front and thirty feet deep well finished and convenient, with a frame shop and other necessary buildings, and 140 feet back; subject to a yearly ground rent of sixty dollars.

ALSO, A Frame House in wood Street between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley, 17 feet front and twenty deep, with 60 feet ground back.

for terms apply to

JAMES THOMPSON

Pittsburgh Feb 20th, 1811.

tf

IT IS REQUESTED

That some person would give information to the Printer of this paper, of John Hancock and Wife, who with several Children set out from the eastern shore of Maryland, on the 24th of September last, for Pittsburgh. They were left in Bedford County by their son David Draper, who is waiting in the neighbourhood of, Pittsburgh, to get some intellegence of them.

To be Rented

And possession given the first of April next, A brick House in the Diamond, with two Rooms on the first, and one on the second floor; together with a large and convenient Cellar, one of the rooms may be made into a good store room,

Also,

One other brick building on the Diamond, with one large Room on the first, and two on the second Floor, with a good Cellar under the building.

For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JAMES ADAMS

Pittsburgh Jan 22, 1811.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me for more than six months—if not paid off before the first of April next, compulsory means will be enforced—and in future no credit will be given to any person for a longer time than three months—and then I will be at *liberty* to make a *choice* of the custom—as leather, when in possession of the currier or tanner, is equal to the bank note.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh Feb 4.1811.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 19th of March (Tuesday of the Court,) at the Court House in Washington, (Penn.) a house and lot in the town of Waynesburgh, Greene County. Also some unimproved Lots, and a tract of 400 acres of land within three or four miles of Waynesburgh.

Also, a lot of ground on Main-street in the Borough of Washington.

Also, the undivided moiety of the following tracts of donation land, viz. lot No. 185 in 2d district, containing two hundred and fifty acres— No. 41 in 3d ditto, containing five hundred acres — — No. 52 in ditto ditto Containing 250 acres—No. 114 in 6th ditto. containing 500 acres—No. 140 in 7th ditto containing 500 acres.

Also, all the interest of the late JOHN SIMONSON, Esq in several quarter sections of land in the Counties of Jefferson, Columbiana and Stark, in the state of Ohio, a particular description of which shall be given on the day of Sale. Any person in the mean time, willing to obtain information concerning the same, may apply to OBEDIAH JENNINGS, Esq. of Steubenville.

O. JENNINGS.
B. WELLS,
D. COOKE,
JAMES BRICE,

Executors of John Simonson, Esq. deceased.

N. B This property was advertised for sale in June last, but the Executors having discovered that the lands in Mercer and Crawford Counties, had been sold for the taxes, postponed the sale until they could obtain transfer from the purchasers. These transfers are now procured, and the property will be sold on the day above mentioned.

Washington Jan. 17, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mansfield Banton, of Pittsburgh, Dec'd are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of April 1811, otherwise compulsive measures must be used.—And all persons having demands against said estate are desired to bring forward their accounts properly attested for settlement, to

JAMES BROWN,

Administrator.

December 20, 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM, at the Franklin-Head Bookstore, Market, between Front and Second-Streets, have just Published

(Price 25 cents)

A DISCOURSE UPON WAR,

AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS;

FROM GEN. IX. 6.

IN WHICH IT IS PROVED,

THAT A DEFENSIVE WAR IS JUST,

AND

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE MURDERER BY DEATH IS LAWFUL.

BY REV. JAMES DUNCAN.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE it remembered, That on the first day of May, in the thirty fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1810, Zadok Cramer, of the said district, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country, through the States of Ohio and Kentucky a Voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and a Trip through the Mississippi territory, and part of West Florida Commenced at Philadelphia in the winter of 1807, and concluded in 1809. By F. Cuming. With Notes and an Appendix, containing some interesting Facts, together with a notice of an expedition through Louisiana.

In conformity to an act of the congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled " An act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned, " and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints "

D. CALDWELL, *clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.*

TAKE NOTICE

THAT on the 8th day of March 1811, at the Hour of 9 o'clock A M. the Auditors will meet at WM M'CULLOUGH's Tavern corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, to settle the accounts of the Borough, all persons having accounts to settle, will present them to Richard Robinson, John Fearis, and John Hannon, (Auditors) who have been duly authorised to settle the same.

W. B. IRISH.
Town Clk

Pittsburgh Feb. 9, 1811.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION is wanted, respecting *SARAH PILKINGTON SCOTTEN*, who during the revolution removed to the western parts of Pennsylvania, and married a man (name unknown) after whose death it is supposed she descended the Ohio. Also respecting LUCY SCOTTEN, who about the same time removed to the neighbourhood of Redstone or Brownsville, and was twice married ; first to—Campbell, afterwards to Shadrach Stilwell, with whom it is supposed she removed to the Miami river about 15 years since. If the said Sarah or Lucy, or any of their lawful children are now living, they will hear of something to their advantage, on application to either of the subscribers in Philadelphia.

EDEN HAYLLS, junr
SAM. HAYDOCK,
JAMES WIDOCK, junr.

Executors to the estate of Samuel Scotten, deceased.

Jan 1mo 21 cptaw8w.

Bank Checks,

Handsomely printed on good paper.

For Sale at this Office.

MISCELLANY.

The subsequent anecdotes are authentic and interesting. The manner in which this wretched victim of despotic power passed his prison hours is a noble proof of the elasticity of the human mind, and that fortunate power, which some men possesses of complying, with the best possible grace, with the sternest mandates of relentless adversity.

Port Folio.

At the time of the first war between the king of Prussia and the house of Austria, Trenk being young and enterprising, offered himself with a small band of determined men to carry off the king of Prussia when he went out from his camp to reconnoiter the position of the Austrians. And in fact he did attempt the enterprize, but succeeded so ill, that he was taken prisoner himself, and condemned to perpetual confinement in the castle of Magdeburg. The treatment he received was equally singular and cruel. He was chained standing against the wall, so that for several years, he could neither sit, nor lie down. His guards had orders not to let him sleep more than a certain time, very short, but long enough to prevent his strength from being entirely exhausted. He remained four or five years in this dreadful situation, after which there being reason to fear he could not live in that state, he was chained in such a manner that he might sit down, which appeared to him to be a great alleviation of his sufferings. He told me himself that after having suffered severe illness, during the first five years of his imprisonment his constitution, which was strong and robust, was so unbroken that he recovered his health ; and tho' he received no sustenance but bread and water, yet he was remarkably well, and resumed his former gaiety. In this state of mind he found means to sooth the tedium of so long an imprisonment by making verses, which he set to musick, as well as he could, and sung half the day. As he had nothing worse to dread, the king of Prussia was frequently the subject of his songs, and was not spared in them. He also had recourse to the power of imagination, to sooth the horrors of his cell ; and the whole time that he did not spend in singing, was passed in turning his ideas to all the agreeable conditions which it was possible for him to conceive. He was almost brought to consider these wanderings of his imagination as realities, and to regard his misfortunes as mere dreams. At last the empress queen, who for a long time had believed he was dead, being informed of his miserable existence, solicited his liberty from the king of Prussia with so much earnestness, that she obtained his release. I saw him at Aix-la-Chapelle, enjoying very good health, having married a handsome woman, the daughter of one of the principle inhabitants of that imperial city, to which he had retired, that he might not be exposed to the power of any arbitrary government. He has published several German works, some of which are the fruits of the reflections he made, during his imprisonment ; some poetry against the king of Prussia ; and some details relative to the manner in which he passed his time at Magdeburg. He gave them to me himself ; and tho' his works had no great merit in the style, yet the singularity of his tho'ts, and the extraordinary fate of the author, rendered them interesting. What astonished me most in him, was the force of mind, the courage and constancy which had supported him in a situation, in which there was no hope of seeing better days. He appeared now to have forgotten the whole ; recalled the remembrance of past sufferings, only that he might the better enjoy the happiness of his present condition. He was very gay ; and there were moments when one might have supposed, without doing him great injustice, that his person had been in some degree, affected by his long confinement ; but it was only surprisnig that this did not appear in a more eminent degree.*

* Poor Trenk, wishing to take a part in the French revolution, went to Paris in the year 1793, and was gullotined, on the 25th of July, 1794, two days before the execution of Robespierre.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, March 1, 1811.

It appears by the National Intelligencer, that on Saturday the 16th ult. Gen. Turreau presented to the President his letters of recal; and M. Serrurier was received and presented his credentials, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the Emperor of France.

On Monday the 18th ult. the Senate of the United States, had not decided on the bill before them respecting the renewal of the charter of the United States bank.

The population of Kentucky is 406,536—in 1800 it was 220,955: increase 186,571.

The population of Tennessee is 261,727 of whom 44,535 are slaves; so that a ratio of 40,000 will double its present representation in Congress. In 1800 the population was 105,602; increase 156,125

The population of Upper Louisiana territory is 20,846.

The population of Illinois territory is 12,600.

CONTINENTAL TIMES.

General Washington in a letter to the Marquis de La Fayette, written about the time that the nature of Democratic principles began to unfold themselves, expressed himself in these words: "It is one 'of the evils of democratic governments, 'that the people not always seeing, and 'being frequently misled, must often '*feel before they act right.*" Events have proved this to be little more than a naked truism. History furnishes no instance of a people of a free state, obstinately confiding in the same set of rulers after so many years of wanton oppression, and a series of the most unwise and self-destroying measures.—Under an embargo a manly spirit of constitutional resistance began to be manifested. A rapid and extensive change in the public sentiment was visible in quarters where it was least expected. The system abandoned, the people sunk again into a state of apathy This encouraged desperate and profligate partizans to push matters to a further extremity, and ever since the era in which the continental system was daringly adopted, it has been under various and specious pretexts adhered to, from Short's mission to the General Congress of Erfurth down to Mr. Madison's mean and false proclamation.

Although this same proclamation, together with the furious war waged against the bank, are sufficient to shake any administration, it is evident the great mass of the people *not seeing*, must be made *to feel before they will act right*. We believe that the auspicious moment has arrived when they will feel, when good sense operated upon by interest, will open the eyes of the unreflecting, and alarm them into a sudden and animated opposition to the authors of impending calamities. Let but the Bank fall, paper money depreciate, produce sink in value, exchequer bills, or continental money be circulated, and if democracy does not die a violent death she has nine lives; toss her up as you please, and like a certain animal, she will light upon her feet. *Fed. Rep.*

Is every thing perverted, corrupted, rotten in the United States? Has a deleterious atmosphere infected our yeomanry? Do they see the country advancing in wealth, as our Mayor perceives the good city of Baltimore, "*growing in prosperity?*" Is it folly, is it weakness is it madness, that restrains the people from restoring to our cities trade and to our country independence and respect? Look at the measures adopted by our rulers Is it not *these men* that have brought upon us the *present state of things?* Have not their measures left our commerce for years a *prey* to the insatiable and scandalous rapacity and depredation of Bonaparte? Have not these men by their repeated *trap-acts* and recent *trap-proclamtions* induced our merchant to place their property *within his grasp*; and in every instance in which this has been done, has it not been seized, sequestered or confiscated; and would this have happened but for these trap act and trap-proclamations? And has not this murderous course been adopted in cold blood and persevered in, with the most unfeeling obstinacy, as if the best portion of the funds of our merchants had belonged of right to Bonaparte? How account for the people's continuing in office and power the contrivers and supporters of these measures? Is there any virtue in our city? Is there any sense among the people? Will not this virtue show itself to be virtue? will not this sense become sensible, that every act of our government has failed to procure the good, we were told it was intended to attain? Has not every promise made by France been forfeited? Can a *single instance* be produced, in which she has not deceived us, and robbed us of our property? To what cause can we ascribe it, that the supporters of these measures and the authors of our misfortunes still swim on the muddy current of popularity? How explain this phenomena, but by supposing some secret and dreadful influence, operating unseen but surely. We see death in the pot, and yet love the pottage. Every where appear symptoms of a deadly apathy. The aged patriot laments and lifts up his voice, and calls upon his rich and more active neighbour, to rouse from his lethargy, to leave his bed of down, and lend a hand to save a sinking state. Will not such men come forward, mix sociably with their misled and misguided fellow-citizens, entreat them to examine into the cause of their misfortunes, take a part in curing the wounds which have been inflicted, and averting the ruin which impends over our commerce and our country.

Fed. Rep.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.

We lay before our readers the following letter, addressed by the brave and respectable Mr. Andry, father to his Excellency Gov. Claiborne. It contains the most positive and latest intelligence from above.

To his Excellency Gov. Claiborne,

SIR,

I have only time to inform you in the shortest way, of the unfortunate events which have lately happened, and of which I am one of the principal sufferers.—An attempt was made to assassinate me by the stroke of an axe, and my poor son has been ferociously murdered by a horde of brigands, who, from my plantation to that of Mr. Fortier, have committed every kind of mischief and excesses, which can be expected from a gang of atrocious banditti of that nature. But at last notwithstanding all their nefarious deeds, their plot has been completely frustrated, and seeing that they were unable to perform it, they have come up to pursue their criminal course. With unremitting exertions and exhortations I have been able to collect a detachment of about 80 men, and although wounded, I have taken the command of my brave fellow planters. We have been so happy as to meet the brigands who were in the neighborhood of the plantation of Mr. Bernoudi, colors displayed and full of arrogance. As soon as we perceived them we rushed upon their troops, of whom we made considerable slaughter—The spot was unfortunately unpropitious to cut off their retreat, so that many have been able to take to the woods, and the chiefs principally being on horseback, have made their escape with greater facility. I have immediately ordered several strong detachments to pursue them thro' the woods, and at every moment our men bring them in or kill them.—I hope we are now free from any fear of this plot, because it does not appear to be general. But we must make a GREAT EXAMPLE. I think a detachment of regular troops would be very useful for the tranquility of our coast, because I am obliged to order many detachments of militia to meet and destroy the remaining of those brigands. If we can take alive the chiefs whom I perfectly know, I consider the affair as entirely finished. I have several other informations to give you, but for the present I am too harrassed and pressed by sorrow, and I will very soon transmit you further communications.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of the profound respect, of your most devoted servant.

ANDRY.

German Coast, Jan. 11, 1811.

Extract of a letter from General Hampton, to Governor Claiborne, bearing date the 12th of January 1811, from the plantation of Mr. Destrehan.

"Having yesterday formed a junction with Major Milton's command, which has descended far beyond the commencement of this shocking insurrection, and having posted him in this neighbourhood, to protect and give countenance to the various companies of the citizens, that are scouring the country in every direction, I shall permit the detachments that came with me from the city to return. But I have judged it expedient to order a company of Light Artillery and one of Dragoons to descend from Baton Rouge and to touch at every settlement of consequence, and to crush any disturbances that may have taken place higher up.—The chiefs of the party are taken.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Andry, father, to his Excellency Governor Claiborne, dated at the German coast, the 11th of January at 10 o'clock, P. M.

SIR,

By this opportunity I have the honor to inform you that we continue to maintain ourselves and destroy the brigands. The first chief of those banditis named Charles Deslondes has fallen into our hands, and several others who appeared to have commanded in second are now in my power. Our detachments find many runaways dead in the woods, and three or four of the ringleaders only are missing, but are perhaps expiring in some recess of the woods, or probably taken by our men.

Col. J. Fortier, in his private name and in that of all the inhabitants of the upper coast, begs leave to address to Gen. Hampton and the officers and regular troops under his command, as well as to the detachment of the corps of Marine, the sincerest expressions of thankfulness, for the zeal and promptitude with which they have been protected. The respect for the persons and property, and the strict discipline of the troops, deserved the greatest encomium. The body of volunters are also requested to take a merited share of praise, for their courage and patience, in suffering privations and unavoidable fatigues, on such occasions; and although the invaluable service which they have rendered to the country, can be but feebly expressed, it will ever be engraved in the hearts of all the inhabitants and peculiarly in that of Col. J. Fortier's

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters Government House—N. Orleans January, 9th, 1811.

The whole militia of the city and suburbs of New-Orleans, are ordered to immediate service. The Governor commands in person. The militia residing within the limits of the suburbs Marigny and Declouet, will rendezvous at the house of Mr. Bernard Marigny, and will receive the orders of Col. Arnaud of the second regiment. The militia residing between St. Peter's Street and the suburb Marigny, will rendezvous at the principal and receive the orders of Major Zanon Cavelier. The militia residing between the Custom Houses and St. Peters-Street are ordered to rendezvous at the Government House, and will receive the orders of Col. Laharut—The militia residing in the suburb St. Mary are ordered to rendezvous at the house of Mr Labranche fronting the levee, and will receive the orders of Major Anthony Cavelier. The militia residing in fauxbourgs Delorand Lacourse will rendezvous at the house of Mr. Bellechase, and will receive his orders—The militia residing at the Bayou St. John will rendezvous at the house of Mr. Serre, and will receive the orders of Maj. Darcantel, or in his absence of Capt. Louis Alpuente.

The officers are enjoined to maintain the strictest discipline. Col. F. Dutillet, Major M. Fortier, Capt. Geo. W. Morgan, Messrs. Thos. Urquhart, John Clay, Lewis Serre, and Anthony Lamarlere are named aid de camps to the Commander in Chief, and will be obeyed accordingly.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Government House.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9th, 1811.

All the Cabarets in the city and suburbs of New-Orleans are ordered to be immediately closed, and no male negro is to be permitted to pass the streets after six o'clock.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1811.

When *Cajole's* letter to Armstrong, announcing that the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed, was published, it was then predicted that Bonaparte only meant to *smoke his trap*, in order to make another general sweep of American property. The President, notwithstanding, issued his *queer* Proclamation and we are *cajoled!* The American administration have an awful account to settle with the people, who suffered from their infatuation or credulity, or both. But if they can hesitate after reading the following, we shall believe the country sold to Bonaparte.

Latest from France.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Arrived, brig Osmyn, Whildin, in the remarkable short passage of 19 days from Rochelle, (France) and 430 hours from land to land. The Osmyn had French custom-house officers put on board to detain her but captain Whildin politey sent them ashore, and made all sail. Capt. Whildin informs, that all vessels arriving in France from America with cargoes, are put under immediate sequestration; and the general opinion is, that no material change will take place respecting them, *even after the 2d February.* The trade with France has never been in a more desperate state, and nothing favorable need be expected.

An intelligent passenger in the Osmyn states, that the letter signed "Duke of Massa, Paris, Dec 25," ordering the continuation of the squestration of American property (as published in English papers) was the last official act of the French Government that had appeared, and that there seemed to be no hope that American property would be restored.

Previous to the Osmyn's sailing her Letter-bag had been demanded by an officer and sent ashore, to be forwarded to Paris.

All vessels under the American flag were seized the moment they arrived, whether laden with American or Colonial produce, and their papers sent to Paris. Their being *American* was a sufficient ground for seizure.

A large quantity of British manufactures had been burnt at Rochelle—the conflagration lasted four days! Thus it is that this hideous monster Napoleon vents his rage even on inanimate things

Capt. Whildin forwarded from New-Castle, Despatches from Mr. Russell, our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, to the Secretary of State.

The Essex frigate had proceeded to England, and was daily expected to return, on her way to the United States.

BONAPARTE'S DECREE RELATIVE TO SERVANTS.

This last edition to the Code Napoleon, with many traits of novelty in it, is not perfectly original, The *valets de place* in Paris, were supposed, and the gondoliers in venice were known to be the agents of their respective Governments, and under the direct control of the Police. The celebrated Marquis d'Argens gives us a curious instance of the vigilance and industry of the latter in the discharge of their honorable office. A Frenchman being in a gondola, in company with a Venetian, who was a stranger to him, according to the laudable habit of his countrymen, says the Marquis began, to expatiate upon the excellence of the Government of France, including in his panegyric some severe strictures upon that of Venice. The stranger was silent, but the Frenchman persevered in his loquacity until they parted. The following night he was seized in bed by the officers of the state inquisitors, and, suspecting the cause, while they were carrying him to prison, was pronouncing "curses not loud but deep, against the perfidy of his companion, whom he, naturally enough, supposed to be the informer. His astonishment, however, may be easily guessed when, upon being introduced into a large subterranean hall, he saw the supposed informer hanging by the neck from the roof. While he was in momentary expectation of similar treatment, a voice, from above the vault, addressed him in the following terms:—"Let this be a caution to you, Sir how you meddle with the affairs of state. Your being a stranger is your only excuse, and to that circumstance you are indebted for your life. Your companion, however, had not that excuse, and ought, therefore to have anticipated the regular spies of the Republic. Let his fate be a warning to you." After this lecture the prisoner was discharged, and, although we are not informed of his subsequent behaviour, it is fair enough to suppose that the hint, not "to meddle with the affairs of state," was not lost upon him.

Bad as such a sytem of espionage must be confessed to have been, the tyranny of it bears no proportion to that which the decree of the French Emperor has now established. A man was not obliged to hire a *valet de place*, or to go into a gondola; and when in the bosom of his family, might venture to speak with some degree of confidence. But, under the present *regime*, that is impossible. The sense of security, which the domestic circle is calculated to inspire, is extinct, and a joke, an expression uttered in the moment of conviviality or passion, might be the occasion of his death.

The principle of Universal espionage has been long acted upon by the French Emperor; but, until now, it was not embodied into a law. Even during his Consulship, the severity of the system of police by far exceeded that which was established, for a very different purpose, by the celebrated Monsieur de Sartine.

this is proved by what happened to Captain Auvergne after his arrest and committal to the Temple. Upon passing through one room to another, destined for the place of his confinement, he saw, lying upon a straw bed, an emaciated wretch, who, upon, his entrance, exclaimed "*Mon Dieu! un autre victime!*" and then sunk down apparently exhausted.—The Englishman's heart was affected, and he asked the goaler if he could procure him something to eat, giving him a guinea for the purpose. The goaler returned soon with a cold fowl and a bottle of wine, and offered the change of the guinea to Captain Auvergne, which the latter desired him to keep for his trouble, at the same time requesting him, as a favour to let the unfortunate prisoner in the next apartment, come in and partake of the refreshment. The keeper of the prison was not entirely fit for his office. He looked at the Captain for some moments in silence, but in a very significant manner. At length, he uttered, in a low tone of voice, "*tenez vous tranquille, mon ami, c'est un mouton,*" and immediately quitted the apartment.

Upon inquiring afterwards as to the signification of the term "*mouton,*" capt. Auvergne was informed that it meant a description of spy, whose business it was, under pretence of being confined by Government, to insinuate himself into the confidence of real prisoners, and to make a faithful report of whatever they might utter in the moments of irritation.

Amer. Advertiser.

AN EXTENSION OF THE EFFECT

OF THE

Berlin and Milan decrees,

(And other Foreign Edicts)

TO THE

HARBOURS OF THE U. STATES.

"Ship Ann Maria, Bell, 44 days from Liverpool, for this port, put into N. York yesterday, and was seized under the non-importation act."—*Coffee-House Books.*

A brief illustration of the operation of these foreign edicts, as relates to the seizure of our own ships in our own ports, will enable every man to judge not only of the influence under which it is practised—but must satisfy even the suffering American owner and merchant that the law has no other than a *very impartial* regard to the good of our own citizens, and a *very just and dignified* discrimination between *Great Britain and France.*

In England no seizure or sequestration of American ships and property, arriving there from the United States, has been made.

In France, up to the 22d day of the last month, every American vessel and all American property, that had arrived and was daily arriving, under the faith of the Berlin and Milan decrees being revoked, had been seized and placed under sequestration.

Is there any American, who, after this exposition, will say that it is not fair to seize even our own ships coming from *Great Britain, or that our government is under the influence of France*—or that *the hand of NAPOLEON is in this thing!!*

To the preceding instance, which is only one among several seizures, which have been made of our own ships in our own ports; for trading with England we have to state a report, which has obtained very general credence, that the executive has ordered Amelia Island, an appendage of the foreign government of Florida, to be taken possession of.—It is said that there are British ships at Amelia Island—what consequences may result from this measure, belongs not to us to foretel—nor can we say that the next measure will be to levy contributions on our towns—to replenish the treasury of THE GREAT NATION.

A letter from Bayonne, dated Dec. 18, to a gentleman in N. York says—"The American sequestered and confiscated property, sold at this port only amounts to about seventeen millions of francs—five and one-fourth francs to a dollar."

[FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE, *FEB.* 16]

FROM GIBRALTAR.—We have nothing by the Fox later from Lisbon than before received.

The Bulwark had arrived at Cadiz from Mexico, with four millions of dollars.—Twenty millions more was hourly expected.

The besiegers of Cadiz had not, at the last dates, done any mischief to the town with their newly invented shells.

There were but few cases of yellow fever at Cadiz as late as the 11th of December. The British troops had continued healthy.

CADIZ, Dec. 13.—We learn from Catalonia, that on the 6th of November, Mackdonald retreated from Cervera by the Calaf road, and passed through the town of Manresa, which he set on fire. The inhabitants, however, succeeding in checking the progress of the flames, and there were but 30 houses destroyed. He pursued his march by the Vich road, until he reached Gerona and Hostalrich where he is waiting for a large convoy which he is to conduct to Barcelona.—As he passed through Lerida, he left there the whole of his artillery and plunder.

Ten thousand muskets are arrived from England, together with 100,000 flints, 1,000,000 cartridges, 9 pieces of ordnance, lead for musket balls, and 5000 barrels of powder.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 22.—By the arrival of H. M. S. Onyx, from Cadiz, intelligence is received from Lisbon as late as the 15th inst. at which time, Lord Wellington and Massena still occupied their former positions. There had been some skirmishing in the interior; and a body of troops advancing to reinforce Massena, had been forced to retreat with precipitation and a considerable loss of baggage.

A pretty large sum of money and great quantities of provisions have been remitted from the seat of government to Algesiras, where several thousand men are daily expected.

Another very gallant action was fought at Istan in the Sierra of Ronda, on the 5th inst. between a handful of Mountaineers (two hundred and odd) and about two thousand French troops. The brave patriots, although surprised by the enemy, maintained their ground until they had exhausted their ammunition, and then resolutely forced their way through the ranks of the enemy, whose loss was much more considerable than their own.

A letter from Sir James Fellowes to Mr. Consul Duff, dated at Cadiz the 11th Dec. says—"From the statements during the last ten days, it appears that, although the disease which prevailed here, cannot be said to be entirely extinguished, it is so far suppressed that a few cases only are observed in the city. The British troops both at the Isla and in the barracks of Cadiz, are perfectly healthy."

CADIZ, Dec. 11.—We have nothing very particular here in point of news.—The French continue their preparations against us, we the means of defence.

It is said a law is about to be passed by the Cortes, declaring that the Kings of Spain, and the Heirs Apparent of the Crown, shall not marry without the consent of the nation. This is counteracting Bonaparte's schemes in the bud.

THOMAS HUMPHREYS & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Peter A. Laubie,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has received at his Confectionary and Pastry shop, a new supply of dried fruits and other articles. viz,

Figs of different qualities, by the Box or Retail
Muscatel Raisins do do
Bloom do do do
Prunes
Soft shelled Almonds of a superior quality
Ground nuts, Filberts, dried Corinths
Jellies of different sorts
Capers, Olives, Fruits in Brandy, Anchovies
Smoaked herrings, Cayenne pepper in small bottles
Sweet oil, Vermicelli &c.
Coffee, and Muscovado Sugar by the barrel or retail
Loaf Sugar, Teas, Chocolate, Spanish Segars

He Also continues to keep

Jamaica Rum
Holland Gin
French Brandy
Madeira and Port Wines, Claret in bottles, white Wine de Grave.
Cinnamon, Annisseed, Noyau, Perfect love, and gold water Cordial.
Cologne water
Cherry bounce of a superior quality
Lime Juice

He also expects in a few days

Oranges, Lemons, Tammarinds, preserved Limes &c. Lisbon and Sherry wines

Those who wish to be supplied with Candy, Mint drops, Mint sticks &c. can get them at his shop at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh Feb. 28, 1811.

Justices Blanks,

of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUB POENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c

☞ BROWNSVILLE

STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western country!

Morris Truman & Co

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T & J CROMWELL'S Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 Dollars the faggot for CROWLEY.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

2mo: 22nd 1811.

☞ Such Printers as will insert the above will essentially aid Domestic Manufacture and receive our warmest thanks.

M. T. & Co.

1y

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists,

In addition to their former medicines.

1500 lb. Glauber Salts
600 do Lampblack
1000 do White Lead
600 do White Turpentine
300 do Flowers of Sulphur
200 do Cream of Tartar
120 do Best Peruvian Barks
200 do Emery
200 do Red Lead
200 do Carolina Pink root
40 do Camphor refined
150 Bottles Best Jamaica Castor oil
200 do Sweet oil
200 do Epsom Salts
100 do Sweet Spirits of Nitre
200 do Spirits Turpentine
100 do Oil of Spyke
120 do Seneka oil
170 Packages Barbers Horse Powders
500 doz. Blackball
300 do Windsor Soap, English
100 do Sing's Patent Itch ointment
24 do Churche's Cough Drops
75 do do Anti-bilious Pills
65 do Andersons Pills
24 do Jesuit's Drops for Venerial
100 do Ching's Lozenges
80 do british oil
30 do Bateman's Drops
35 do Godfrey's Cordial
30 do Stoughton's Bitters
25 do Turlington's Balsam
12 do Patent German Eye Water
40 do Hooper's pills
30 do Charcoal tooth powder
100 lbs Spirits of Hartshorn
1200 do Spanish whiting
300 do Copperas
300 do Rectified Spirits of wine
200 do Gensang
300 do Sarsaparilla
150 do oil of Vitrol
150 do Gum Guiacum
130 do Ivory black
100 do Burgundy pitch
10 Tons Spanish Brown

N. B. Country Merchants Physicians and all others who deal in medicines, will be supplied at the lowest Philadelphia prices exclusive of carriage.

Pittsburgh Feb 20th, 1811.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intention to which they are recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farries, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Doctor Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz. for horses foundered by eating to an excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of Glanders, the distemper, Coughs and Yellow-Water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected by these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

CHURCHE'S

Anti-Bilious Pills.

AN accumulation and vitiated state of the Bile, during the Summer and Autumnal seasons, having of late become very common in the United States, and justly alarming, as predisposing to Bilious and other Fevers; Jaundice, Bilious colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c. must render a medicine particularly acceptable that is calculated to correct such a habit of body, and to remove the cause of those complaints; especially if it is at the same time perfectly safe, easy in its operation, and the dose small.

With this view the Anti-bilious Pills prepared by the Subscribers are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of Bile, viz. pain in the head or back, sickness at stomach, chills, a fever, more especially if those symptoms be accompanied by redness, or faint yellowness in the eyes.

WORM TEA.

BEING one of the most valuable Medicines ever sold, for the destruction of Worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for Children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of Vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.

the above medicines are

FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Wholesale and retail *Druggists*, Corner of Third and Wood-Streets, *Pittsburgh.*

TO LET.

FROM the 1st of April next, a convenient two story BRICK HOUSE, in Fifth-street between Market and wood streets.

Apply to

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh Feb 25th 1811

Bowstring Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deer-skins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breeches-maker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

FOR SALE.

THREE plantations of excellent land—titles indisputable. Of which one containing 401 acres and allowance, is situated in Fine township 16 miles from Pittsburgh.

One in Butler county about 20 miles from Pittsburgh containing 200 acres. And the other containing 300 acres, is situated about 7 miles from Pittsburgh.

The terms of sale and title will be made known on aplication to

JAMES WILLS jr attorney at law in Union Street, Pittsburgh

Jan. 7 1811 tf.

Pittsburgh

Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

Subscribers to the American Review, are requested to call for the first No. at the store of the subscribers, who have lately received a large and well assorted supply of books and stationary.

PATTERSON & HOPKINS.

Feb 11, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE;

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest the owner.

Balt Aug 1, 1810.

NOTICE.

A few evenings ago, six large SHAWLS were found in Water Street; it is supposed that they had been Stolen from a Store door and dropped by the thief who stole them. The owner may have them by applying at the office of the *Pittsburgh Gazette* and paying for this advertisement.

Pittsburgh Feb. 6th 1811.

Blank Checks,

Handsomely printed on good paper

For Sale at this Office

E. DENNY,

Has just received at his Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a choice and seasonable supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries, of the latest importations. Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, or exchange for Pork, Whiskey, Flour, Hard Soap, Vinegar, etc. etc.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1811.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N B. The highest price will be given for grain.

JUST RECEIVED

From the Proprietor's Patent Medicine Warehouse New-York, a fresh supply the following genuine

MEDICINES,

whose virtues is so well known throughout the United States, viz.

—

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West-Indies, and the Southern and Middle States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places, can be adduced, who have reason to believe, that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for beheving, that a dose of those pills, taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infalliable preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of comon remidies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and osnouldbe procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman

—

Dr. Hahn's Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, duilness, itching, and films on the eyes—never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues WHEN NEARLY DEPRIVED OF SIGHT.

—

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

An invaluable Cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of every kind particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory ness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns prickly heat. &c.

The PERSIAN LOTION opperates mildly without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent rendering the skin delicately soft and clear improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment. The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this Ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infalliable remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasentest pomatum.

DR. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, *etc. ect. etc.*

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGE.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are disagreeable breath, especialy in the morning; bad and corrupt gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic, fits, and sometimes privation of speech; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and foeted stools; vomiting; hard and large belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above smyptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm estroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints to those above described.

—

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, *etc*

Tooth-Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the more severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.
For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache

The Damask Lip Salve.

The above MEDICINES are constantly for Sale by

Anthony Beelen,

At his Store in Front Street, PITTSBURGH.

☞ *Purchasers are requested to remember that imitations of those Medicies are for Sale in various places and that none are genuine without the signature of*

HANNAH LEE, *Widow of Richard Lee jr.*

Patterson & Hopkins,

At the Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

HAVE received during the past and present season, a large supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, etc. etc. etc. which they sell on the most reasonable terms, and among which are the following:—

The American Tutor's Assistant, or brief system of practical arithmetic, to which is added an excellent system of book-keeping by single entry—*price* 62 1-2 cents.
avid's Psalms, with notes, and an index of the first line of every verse—*price* 75 cents.
Beaties Elements of Moral Science, 2 vols.—*price* 2 dollars.

School dictionary, by Johnston,	50 cents.
English Reader,	75
Murry's Sequel,	75
Murry's English Grammar abridg.	25
Bennet's Arithmetic,	50
American Preceptor,	37 1-2
Columbian Orator,	75
Dwight's Geography,	37 1-2
Parish's Geography,	37 1-2
Smith and Little's Music,	100
American Selection, for schools,	37 1-2
Entick's *Dictionary*,	75
Perry's do.	100
School Bible,	100
New Testament with psalms,	50
Blair's Lectures abridged,	75
Morse's Geography for schools,	100
The Pastor Reformed,	75

Large Family Bibles at 375, 425 and 450,
Pocket Bibles from 137 1-2 to 275.

Pittsburgh, *Dec.* 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

A few evenings ago, six large SHAWLS were found in Water Street; it is supposed that they had been Stolen from a Store door and dropped by the thief who stole them—the owner may have them by applying at the office of the *Pittsburgh Gazette* and paying for this advertisement.

Pittsburgh Feb. 6th 1811.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it & a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Dyer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadvile, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Onio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well wat red and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810.

JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810.

J. M.

Cheap Tayloring.

THE subscriber grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has removed from *Market street* to *Third street*, opposite to *Capt. Kerwin's* Cotton factory, where his business is conducted as usual, and where all orders will be thankfully received; he trusts that the fashionable manner in which his work is executed, added to its durability and the dispatch in its performance will ensure him a continuance of their favors—he flatters himself that from his long experience in Philadelphia, together with the following *moderate* charges, he shall not fail to give entire satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom.

Gentlemen's full suits	$4 50
Officers full dress uniform suits	$6 00
Ladies Habit, Vest and Skirt	$4 00
Ladies Great Goat	$2 37 1-2

and all other work in proportion.

ISAAC ROBERTS.

Pittsburgh February 14th 1811

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business as

AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

For the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the continuance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establishment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they willgrant, added to the moderation of their charges, will ensure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh June 25, 1810.